

HELENA'S SMELTER.

The Big Plant Almost Ready to Begin Operations—Half a Million Dollars Worth of Ore Bought.

ABOUT WESTERN MINES.

West Granite Stock Takes a Rise—Good News from Castle Mountain—Mining Properties Which Are Steady Producers.

At the headquarters of the Helena Smeltering company it was stated yesterday that the plant will be started up in from ten days to two weeks. A number of the furnaces have already been fired, but active operations will not begin until the time stated, when the entire plant will issue volumes of smoke from its immense stacks. Around the works a busy scene presents itself where at least 200 men are engaged, and this number will be increased by 100 more when work begins in earnest. Many of the workmen are engaged in placing machinery in position, which is the last part of the work to be done. A quantity of machinery is on the road and is looked for every day. Great quantities of ore and concentrates are piled around the plant awaiting treatment, the value of these which the company has on the grounds and at tributary points, bought and paid for is estimated to be \$500,000. The capacity of the smelter is 250 tons per day, but this will be increased as the requirements demand it. The outlook for a long continued run of business is very hopeful, as the company has already closed contracts with a majority of the big silver-lead producing mines of the Coast of Alaska region for their output, prominent among them being the Tiger and Bunker Hill group, and several well known properties in the vicinity of Wilkes. A. H. Hays, metallurgist, will superintend the smelter. The general manager is Mr. Downs, of the firm of Downs & Allen.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Spruille Braden has secured a year's lease, with the privilege of extending it, on the old Eider concentrator, situated between the Montana Central and the fair grounds, and will convert it into a public sampling works. A force of machinists and carpenters have been set to work repairing the mill and will have the place open for business in two or three weeks. The enterprise will be of great benefit to small mine owners who have ores to sell.

WEST GRANITE GOES UP.

Quite a stir was created in mining circles yesterday by a dispatch from St. Louis stating that West Granite stock closed in the market at \$1.15 a share with but few sellers. This is an indication that the Elizabeth vein has developed something better than has been made public, though at present no cause is assigned for the sudden jump. Holders of stock in this city did not appear anxious to dispose of their paper even at this figure, although nobody could be seen who was fustling around to purchase. The mine may prove itself in course of time to be the stock even higher, but the present activity in the market is not regarded as legitimate by the more conservative observers.

THE PERLESS JENNIE.

C. B. Vaughn is in from the Perless Jennie mine, at Ten Mile. He reports sinking on the new three-compartment shaft progressing rapidly. The shaft is being sunk some eighty feet distant from the ledge, but notwithstanding this, at 225 feet, the present depth attained, a body of mineral is being cut through. But little inconvenience is had from water. This new shaft will be put down 300 feet, at which point crosscutting to the ledge will begin. The Perless Jennie is looking exceptionally well, and regular shipments of ore are being made, the ore being extracted through the old tunnel.

FROM CASTLE MOUNTAIN.

Good news comes from the Castle Mountain district. It is to the effect that the mine and smelter lately operated by the Hensley brothers is about to be freed from the financial embarrassment which, owing to poor management, closed up this excellent property by the sheriff. It is stated that a syndicate has been formed composed chiefly of Kansas City capitalists, who will settle all existing obligations of the old company and place the mine and smelter on a sound footing. Negotiations for this purpose are now pending at White Sulphur Springs. After these are settled the mine will resume under new management. The Cumberland is known to be a paying property, carefully handled, and paying mines are not left idle very long in these days. The closing down of this property threatened to prove a serious thing to the camp, but since matters are in a fair way of settlement, there is good reason to expect another boom in the Castle region in the near future.

OVER IN IDAHO.

On the heels of the recent bonanza developed in the Weber group, at the Choride district, comes the news of another big strike, which has forced the excitement in that district to fever heat. The new find was made on a claim adjoining the now famous Weber, or Mother lode, and was made by Thomas S. Earls, who had been "grubstaking" by his partners C. W. R. Keels, Jacob Olsen and Frank Menton. The latest reports are to the effect that a camp of 1,200 souls is now located at Choride city and the town of Weber, and that town lots are selling high as \$800. There is no shelter sufficient to accommodate the new arrivals many being compelled to spread their roll and sleep out under trees.

NOTES.

A mining deal of considerable importance is on the tapis for a mining property very close to Helena. The interested parties are said to be from Butte, and among them are Manthe & Warren, J. S. Roberts, of Butte, who was in the city on Friday is working up the deal which it is expected will be consummated within the coming week.

The Lee Mountain concentrator started up Thursday and is being regularly supplied with ore from the mines which a few weeks ago exposed a strong body of mineral.

L. C. Trent of Salt Lake, representing the heavy mining machinery firm of Frazer & Chalmers, came over from Butte last night and is quartered at the Cosmopolitan. The Lexington and Bunker Hill at Rimini are reported to be making regular shipments of ore to the Great Falls smelters.

The Pittsburg Bank Failure.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—Henry F. Voight, arrested last night charged with misappropriating the funds of the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' bank to the amount of over \$200,000, was cashier of the bank for nineteen years. He resigned last spring to go into other business and the bank failed in September. The arrest was made on the strength of the report of the expert accountant. The investigation is still incomplete. It is thought others are implicated.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notes From Various Parts of the World—Today's Services in Helena.

Rev. Dr. C. F. Knight, of Lancaster, Pa., has written a letter to the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee accepting, conditional upon confirmation by the house of bishops, the bishopric of that diocese, to which he was recently elected.

According to the Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle the projected conference on the slavery question, in which it was expected all the European governments would be represented, has been abandoned by the pope. This, however, will not affect the propaganda of Cardinal Lavigne on the question. The cardinal is represented as being delighted with the increasing popularity of his crusade in Italy, and particularly in the liberal camp. His plan of campaign includes five hundred volunteers for the mission field.

The English Congregational "Year Book" for 1899, which has just been published, gives some very interesting and instructive figures. A feature of the publication is the prominence given to the Sunday schools of the denomination. The grand total children attending the Congregational Sunday schools in England and Wales on the books is 519,371, with 99,179 teachers. The figures of the non-reported scholars, estimated by the editor of the "Year Book," raises the figure of Sunday scholars to 700,000. The Baptist "Year Book" for the year, also just published, claims for the denomination in England and Wales Sunday scholars to the number of 439,382, with 141,555 teachers. The non-reported are estimated at 30,000 scholars and 3,000 teachers.

As a result of the meetings of New York congregations to consider the abolition of free burials by the United Hebrew Charities, thirteen congregations have pledged themselves to bear the expense of such burials.

"The Scottish Church and University Almanac" gives facts and figures regarding the Presbyterian churches of the little kingdom. The Established Church is credited with a membership of 579,043, the incomes last year being £385,506. The Free Church has an income of £502, and the income of the United Presbyterian Church is set down at £208,008. The first of these has rich endowments. The other two are voluntary organizations, and dependent upon themselves for support. Jointly the Free and United Presbyterian churches represent a little over one-half of the population.

On the eve of her leaving Calcutta the Marchioness of Dufferin gave a reception which was attended by seven hundred active ladies. It was something wholly unprecedented; and it is argued that the appearance on such an occasion of so many of those native ladies, accustomed to a life of absolute seclusion, is due largely to the influence of the Zenanar missions. The argument is strengthened by the fact that these native ladies have pledged themselves to help on the good work which has been begun and which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of their own sex in India.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York has followed in the footsteps of its sister sister, the Christian Association, and is doing good work by helping those who try to help themselves, having organized classes in dressmaking, cooking, sketching, penmanship and other branches of industry.

Church Services To-Day.

The services of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held to-day in the Gold Block, Main street, near Sixth avenue. The pastor, Rev. A. D. Raleigh, will preach at 11 a. m. on the theme: Freed by the Gospel. At 6:30 p. m. his theme will be, The Seven Thieves. Illustrating the Gospel. Meeting of the Orthodox League, 6:45 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to these services.

First Baptist church, corner Eighth avenue and Warren street, Rev. C. K. Allen, Jr., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the pastor.

Calvary Mission of the First Baptist church Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. in Stubb's hall, Gallatin street.

The Christian church is sufficiently repaired to hold services in this morning and evening. Sunday school at 8:45 a. m. The subject for this morning's sermon is "The importance of being in Christ," evening subject, "God is no respecter of persons." All are invited.

Services at the Congregational church as usual with preaching by the pastor Rev. F. D. Kelsey. Bible class and Sunday school at 2:30, and Young People's meeting at 6:45. All are cordially invited and made welcome.

Rev. L. Shervin, a Scandinavian Lutheran missionary minister, will preach in the Scandinavian language in the Helena business college, third floor, corner Main and Sixth avenue, to-day at 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

What a Small Investment May Do for Anyone.

Ben Franklin said: "If you want to know the value of a dollar try to borrow one," but Helena people to-day have a better chance for determining the problem. If you want to know the value of money put \$5 or \$1 into a ticket in the Aborn house lottery and it may bring you a fortune. The capital prize is a \$300,000 hotel and the cash prizes, 133 in number, run from \$5,000 down to \$10 each. The grand drawing takes place in Helena on the 30th of next March. Whole tickets, \$5; fifth, \$1. Montana Investment company, Grand Central Hotel block, Helena.

Montana's Big Lead.

Butte Inter-Mountain: J. J. Valentine, general manager of Wells Fargo & Co.'s express, computes the output of the mineral producing states and territories for 1887 and 1888 as follows:

	1887	1888
California	\$18,692,593	\$12,008,689
Nevada	10,232,451	12,310,603
Utah	950,000	301,066
Washington	284,112	284,112
Alaska	609,000	820,000
Idaho	8,340,000	8,340,000
Montana	25,535,375	31,425,000
Utah	7,973,730	7,973,730
Colorado	20,201,000	20,201,000
New Mexico	4,230,224	4,230,224
Arizona	5,171,500	5,171,500
Dakota	3,008,105	2,943,902
Nebraska	262,035	1,386,825
British Col.	526,154	479,000
Total	\$104,645,799	\$114,339,885

Pueblo as a Railroad Center.

PUEBLO, Jan. 19.—Money was raised here to-day to immediately push the completion of the Pueblo, Gunnison & Pacific railway. This will give Pueblo another road to the southern coal fields, and will make the fifteenth railroad radiating from this city. There are now fourteen generating from here, under five railroad systems.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Duty on Miscellaneous Articles Being Considered—Quiet Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—After routine business the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill and took up the sugar schedule, but no amendment was offered. The paragraph as to penknives and razors was then taken up, the question being on the amendment reported to it on the 16th inst. Vest opposed the amendment, claiming it involved an undue increase on the cheaper grades.

Aldrich replied to Vest's argument in regard to higher duties being placed on cheap cutlery than on expensive cutlery, and said the argument had no practical application. The debate was continued at some length by Plumb and T. R. the latter of whom charged Vest with having made no argument against the duty on sugar, and asked was it because that duty was in the Mills bill. Finally the discussion was closed and the amendment was agreed to without division. A message was received from the house announcing the passage of the bill for the admission of South Dakota with amendments and the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on territories. The tariff bill was then resumed, and paragraph 172 was amended so as to make the rate on table knives valued at not more than \$1.00 per dozen 15 cents per dozen instead of 20 cents. On motion of Allison paragraph 81 was amended by making the tax on guns valued at more than \$6 each, \$2; valued at more than \$6, and not more than \$12 each, \$4; valued at more than \$12 each, \$6; and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem; on single-barrel breech-loading shot guns \$1 and 25 per cent ad valorem; on double-barrel shot guns, valued at not more than \$1.50 each, 40 cents; valued at more than \$1.50 each, \$1, with 35 per cent ad valorem in addition. Paragraph 28, as to salt, was read and no amendment offered. Paragraph 297, as to rice, was read and the rates on rice, cleaned, 2 1/2 cents per pound; rice, uncleaned, 1 1/2 cents; "paddy," 1 1/2 cents; and broken rice or rice flour, 29 per cent ad valorem instead of 1 cent, 1/2 cent and 1 cent (on the last two grades in the substitute as proposed). Brown spoke in favor of his amendment and then the rice paragraph was laid aside for the present. On motion of Allison paragraph 107, as to glass bottles, was amended by striking out of the first sentence the word "plain," occurring three times. On motion of Allison, paragraph 128, as to unenumerated articles from iron or steel sheets, plates, etc., was amended by making it apply also to like articles from tin plate. Allison moved to insert as an additional paragraph 107, as to glass bottles, suitable for use in printing; wall paper or floor cloths, \$10 per roll of two and one-half feet. Laid over. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After business of minor importance the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of the fortification appropriation bill.

The pending question was the point of order raised by Townsend, Illinois, that the committee on appropriations had exceeded its jurisdiction in incorporating in the measure provisions for heavy ordnance for armament and sea coast defenses, and that all such provisions should be ruled out of the bill. The chairman overruled the point of order. The position taken by Townsend, Cushman and other members of the military affairs committee, was that the subject ordinance was one over which that committee had exclusive jurisdiction. The committee then rose and the bill passed. At 3 o'clock public business was suspended and the house proceeded to the consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the house at the death of E. W. Robertson, of Louisiana, who died when member-elect to the fifth congress. Eulogistic addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted. The house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, then adjourned.

Twenty Reported Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British bark Sibbel, 1,100 tons, hence June 15 for Rangoon, is posted at Lloyd's as missing. She carried twenty men.

FORD'S GOOD WORK.

Report of the Special House Committee On the Evils of Unrestricted Emigration.

THE CRIMINAL'S HAVEN.

Thousands of Alien Paupers, Insane Persons and Prison-Birds Annually Sent to This Country From Canada and Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill reported by the Ford commission on contract labor and immigration to the house to-day, proposes to prohibit the admission into the United States of any idiot or insane person, pauper or persons liable to become a public charge, or who has been legally convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or afflicted with any loathsome disease, or has entered into contract, express or implied, oral or written, to perform labor or service for and person, firm or company or corporation in the United States or any state therein, or whose passage has been paid on the promise of labor. It also provides that alien laborers other than those excepted by the contract labor law, shall not be admitted to labor for a limited time with the intention of returning, except professors in universities and ministers. The bill proposes to levy a tax of \$5 on every alien coming into the United States, to be paid by the transportation agent. The secretary of the treasury is charged with the duty of supervising immigration, and vests full jurisdiction in United States district and circuit courts in all cases arising under the act, which takes effect July 1, 1899.

The report accompanying the bill details the investigation of the committee at various points and the conclusions reached, and among other things the report says: "As no inspection is made of the immigrants along the border between Canada and the United States, a large number of alien paupers, insane persons and others not lawfully entitled to enter come into the United States by this way, the number during six months being estimated at 50,000. Criminals are shipped to the United States by foreign governments and they persist in this course after having been requested by our government to discontinue it." Of the contract of labor the law report says:

"It is easily evaded to a large extent in spirit, while the letter is usually observed." Chinese immigration was not investigated for lack of time. On the subjects of emigration generally the committee, after speaking favorably of its benefits in the past, says that "from inquiry they have made the belief the time has now come to draw the line, to select the good from the bad, and to sift the wheat from the chaff. To any person familiar with the results of the committee's investigations it must be apparent that this country cannot properly assimilate the immigration now coming to our shores."

The report condemns the practice which has prevailed among certain foreign residents in this country of importing men for the purpose of contracting them on railroad works and keeping them in a state of almost absolute slavery. In conclusion the committee says: "Certainly the effect of the present unrestricted system of immigration as applicable to the conditions along the border between Canada and the United States is a very bad one. The committee believes the time has come when an immigration tax should be more effectively regulated. That persons who immigrate to the United States should at least be composed of those who in good faith desire to become its citizens and are worthy to be such."

The report is severe on anarchists and agitators. It says in part: "These disorderly people do not come here to uphold and maintain our form of government,

their object and purpose is to destroy and tear it to pieces. They hold no law in contempt which does not meet with their individual approbation and believe disobedience to it is perfectly justifiable. This class of persons, in the judgment of the committee, ought to be rigidly excluded from entering the country. Generally speaking the class of immigrants who have lately been imported and employed in the coal regions of this country are not such, in the opinion of the committee, as would make desirable inhabitants of the United States. They are of a very low order of intelligence; they do not come here with the intention of becoming citizens, their whole purpose being to accumulate by parsimonious, rigid and unhealthy economy a sum of money and then return to their native lands. They live in moveable sheds like beasts, the food they eat is so meagre, scanty, unwholesome and revolting, it would nauseate and disgust an American workman, and he would find it difficult to sustain life upon it. Their habits are vicious, their customs are disgusting, and the effect of their presence here upon our social condition is to be deplored. They have not the influences, as we understand them, of a home; they do not know what the word means, and in the opinion of the committee no amount of effort would improve their morals or Americanize this class of immigrants. They have been brought here in such numbers and employed at such wages that it has resulted in their replacing American citizens who formerly performed this class of labor, until now there are comparatively few Americans engaged in mining coal in Pennsylvania."

Spinoza does not agree with the majority. In a minority report he states he is opposed to a head tax of more than \$1 for each immigrant. He says the minority is prepared to go to any length in the advocacy of a proper measure in order to shut out paupers, lunatics, idiots, cripples and thieves, as well as all evil doers who come here to practice their wickedness and fill our poor houses and prisons, but declares unqualified opposition to the passage of any law that will in any way check or stop the influx of honest immigration.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature Yesterday at Helena and at Various Other Points in the Northwest.

The temperature in Helena yesterday, as shown by R. S. Hale & Co.'s Yale College observatory thermometer, was as follows: 7 a. m., 23 degrees above zero; noon, 26 above, 6 p. m., 29 above; 10 p. m., 16 above.

Dispatches to the INDEPENDENT last evening show the following conditions at the points named at 6 o'clock:

Anaconda—Cloudy and calm, 16 above. Phillipsburg—Cloudy, calm, 5 above. Deer Lodge—Cloudy, calm, 20 above. Marysville—Clear, 29 above. Fort Shaw—Light west wind, 28 above. Great Falls—Light west wind, 25 above. Fort Benton—Clear, calm, 11 above. Fort Assinaboine—Clear, southwest wind, 3 below. Battle Creek, N. W. T.—Part cloudy, calm, 2 above. Mandan—Clear, calm, 5 below. Glendive—Clear, calm, 4 above. Miles City—Clear, calm, 15 above. Billings—Clear, calm, 14 above. Big Timber—Clear, calm, 14 above. Livingston—Clear, calm, 30 above. Bozeman—Clear, calm, 18 above. Missoula—Clear, calm, 10 above. Butte—Clear, 55 above.

Failure of Chas. W. Sheffield.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 19.—Chas. W. Sheffield, of St. Charles, the owner of several elevators and warehouses along the line of the Northern Pacific, failed yesterday and it is estimated now that the amount involved in the failure will likely run up to \$200,000. The failure is said to be due to speculation in Chicago. Creditors for the most part are in Chicago and St. Paul. Sheffield has not been seen since Wednesday.

Killed Her Lover's Mother.

FAYETTE, Mo., Jan. 19.—This morning Flora Rohr, age 16, shot and fatally wounded Mrs. E. J. Johnson and then committed suicide. The act was committed because Mrs. Johnson objected to her son's marriage to Miss Rohr.

REVELATIONS OF A CASKET.

A Strange Story from the Lives of Two Montreal Judges.

Montreal special: Judge Globensky, of the superior court, died a few weeks ago, and when his will was opened it directed that a certain casket be given to an intimate friend, who was enjoined to faithfully carry out the provisions of certain papers contained therein. The contents of the box have just become known, revealing a remarkable romance in real life. When Judge Globensky was a young man he and another lawyer, who became a judge and died shortly before Globensky, were suitors for a young lady's hand. Globensky was poor, his rival was rich, and being so was successful, though the girl loved the poor man best. Suddenly Judge "L." lost his money and financial difficulties threatened to ruin him. His wife sent to Globensky, who had in the meantime risen to the bench, for assistance. A check for a large sum was returned, with not a word of writing.

The letter, check and envelope fell into the hands of Judge "L.," who accused his wife of unfaithfulness and drove her from his house. She was innocent, but was left to shift for herself. Judge Globensky was made acquainted with the state of affairs, but never appeared to take any interest in the discarded woman. Two years after the disruption, and a short time before Judge Globensky died, the rival of his younger days and colleague of later years died. When Globensky followed him the strange disposition of the casket became known. In the casket were documents showing that the judge was to have married the sweetheart of his youth on Wednesday last, and making provision, should he die before that date, for the future support of his intended bride.

Godas on the Way.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—[Special to the Independent.]—Sheriff Jeffers, of Helena, has arrived here from Regina with George Godas, the Montana murderer. He paid the officials at Regina \$500 reward and all expenses. Godas protests his innocence of the crime, and says he was in jail nine months and was only allowed two minutes' interview with his counsel just as the trial was beginning. The sheriff leaves for Helena with the prisoner to-morrow morning.

A Chinese Delicacy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A species of African pond lily, which grows everywhere in America, was recently recognized by the Chinese botanist, Dr. Lias, as a famous Chinese food, the delicacy of whose potato-like root is considered finer than the best yams. The discoverer sent specimens to Chinese farmers in California, who planted them and raised nearly a ton. Yesterday two brels of them arrived from San Francisco and were eagerly bought at 20 cents a pound.

Short in His Accounts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The late Henry P. Marshall, for twenty years cashier of the Seaman's Savings bank, it has been discovered died short in his accounts as treasurer of the Episcopal Missionary society for seamen, of which he was treasurer, \$12,000, and of St. George's church, of which he was trustee, \$40,000 more. It is now said the mission for seamen cost \$25,000; St. George's church, \$20,000; Mrs. Martha Blakeman, a venerable lady, \$35,000, and other societies smaller sums.

Massachusetts White Caps.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The strike at Waubeek Mills, in Housatonic, is virtually ended. The superintendent is retained and also the two weavers who were so severely assaulted by "white caps," who persist in posting their notices. A message was received to-day by the Associated Press representative at Great Barrington as follows: "We hereby warn you not to come to Housatonic to get news against our organization. Let this be a sufficient warning and bear in mind we shan't allow it."

SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

SAIDS BROS.

Annual Clearing Sale!

HAS BEGUN AND IT MEANS THE LOWEST PRICES THAT HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN IN HELENA.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

Great Value in Black Dress Silks.
Great Value in Black Rhadame Satins.
Great Bargains in Colored Gros Grain Silks.
Great Bargains in Colored Rhadama Satins.

CLOAKS!

Our entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Walking Jackets and Newmarkets, including 75 Handsome Winter Cloaks for Children in ages 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 will be sold at a discount of 35 per cent during this sale.

OUR REMNANT COUNTER

Is a Great Feature of Attraction. It Consists of the following Goods:

Remnants of Cashmeres.	Remnants Plaid Dress Gingham.
" Henrietta Cloth.	" Wash Goods.
" Black Goods.	" Red Table Linens.
" Wool Plaids.	" White Table Linens.
" Fancy Dress Goods.	Odd lots Turkish Towels.
" Ladies Cloths.	Odd lots Napkins.
" Fancy Tricots.	Remnants Sheetings.
" Broadcloths.	" Muslin.
" Red Flannels.	" Carpets.
" White Flannels.	" Wall Paper.
" French Plaid Flannels.	
" Twilled Flannels.	

The Prices Are For This Sale Only.